

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

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LEXINGTON, K. MONDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1815.

[Vol. 29.]

THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE

IS PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING, BY

F. BRADFORD, JR.

At Two Dollars per annum, paid in advance, or
Three Dollars at the end of the Year.

Just Imported,

AND FOR SALE,

AT W. MENDELLE'S

COMMISSION STORE.

Main Street, next door to Mr. Wm. Leary,

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS

OF ALL KINDS—AMONG WHICH ARE,

English Walnuts, Spanish Filberts and

Ground Nuts—Also,

A variety of Choice TOYS,

FOR THE APPROACHING CHRISTMAS, &

NEW-YEAR'S GIFTS,

SUCH AS

DOLLS, Wholesale and Retail,

BOXES, Glass and Painted,

Elegant Painted & Queen'sware SNUFF BOXES,

MILLS, CUP & BALL, TETOTUMS, and other

toys numerous for description,

REFINED LIQUORICE, in boxes, for colds, and

coughs,

Ditto in sticks,

DURABLE INK,

RAISINS, by the box, or by the pound,

An elegant and cheap set of CHINA.

An assortment of QUEEN'S WARE.

FIDDLES, and FIDDLE STRINGS, superior

quality.

BOSS COTTON,

Ditto SPUN, of all sizes,

TOMBAZZETS, and other Dry Goods,

COMMON WARE, by Wholesale and Retail,

RAPPEE SNUFF.

Orders from the country, attended to, punctually.

47 November 20.

Eastern Bills of Exchange,

May be had on Baltimore, Philadelphia and

New York, at 60 days sight, by application to

J. P. SCHATZEL, & Co.

October 13, 1815—42-11

New & Cheap Goods.

JUST received and for sale by the subscriber, at

his store next door to Mr. Asa Blanchard's, on

Mill-street, a neat and well selected assortment of

MERCHANDISE,

which will be sold on good terms for Cash, Linsey,

Linen or Whiskey.

JOSEPH L. LEMON.

October 23.

P. S. The part of the house unoccupied by me,

say two rooms, garret, kitchen and other necessary

buildings, suitable for a small family to rent.

J. L. L.

New Publications.

Just received by Wm. Eason & Son, Booksellers

and Stationers, at the Franklin Hall.

DUTY; OR THE WHITE COTTAGE, a Novel, by

the late Mrs. Roberts, author of Rose and Emily,

with the character of the author by Mrs. O'Neil.

DISCIPLINE; a Novel, by the author of Self Control.

Poetical Works of Thomas Campbell, comprising

several pieces not contained in any former Edition,

with a revised and improved Biographical

sketch of the author.

A new Edition of GUTHRIE'S GEOGRAPHY,

revised and improved, to which have been added,

the late discoveries of Dr. Herschel and other

eminent Astronomers, illustrated with twenty-

eight correct Maps.

Archives of Useful Knowledge, Commerce, Manu-

factures, Rural and Domestic Economy, agricul-

ture and the useful Arts, by J. Mease.

A very large and elegant assortment of the BOOK

of COMMON PRAYERS.

41 Lexington, Oct. 24, 1815.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Has just opened a large and elegant assortment of

FASHIONABLE

MERCHANDISE,

SUITABLE for the present and approaching

season, at his store opposite the Printing

Office of the Kentucky Gazette, carefully se-

lected by himself, which he is determined to

sell on the most reasonable terms, wholesale or

retail, for Cash.

JAMES CAMPBELL.

Lexington, Oct. 16, 1815.

To the Public.

MY Shop is next door to the Kentucky Gazette

printing-office, where I carry on my business in

several branches of SADDLERY & MILITARY

ACCOUTREMENT MAKING.—I tender my

grateful acknowledgments to my customers for

the distinguished patronage I have received from them.

My friends and the public are assured of prompt ac-

commodations.—I feel confident that with the aid of

some of the best workmen and a constant supply of

the most choice materials, I shall be able to render

ample satisfaction to those who may please to favour

me with their applications by order or otherwise.

JOHN BRYAN.

October 7.

EASY SADDLES.

A word to those who are fond of easy riding.

The complaint against hard and uneasy saddles,

which is for the most part a just and general one, and

is really a great grievance to those who have much

riding to do, has caused me to turn my mind particu-

larly to that subject, with a view if possible to re-

medy the evil.—I can with confidence assure the

public that I have accomplished it.—I have projected

a plan which is by means of strong and well ten-

dered steel springs, so constructed as to support the

saddle seat & give much greater ease to both rider &

horse, than saddles made in the common way or any

other that I have ever seen, can possibly do. The

plan is entirely different from the English elastic

saddles with spring bars of steel, whalebone, &c. and

also from those with wire springs, and I conceive

much superior to either, as the elasticity is greater,

and the tree not being put out of its original form,

which is subject to hurting horses on journeys,

which is complained of in the saddles with spring

bars. A number of gentlemen in this town and its

vicinity, have those saddles now in use, and but one

sentiment I believe exists among them, in favour of

their superiority.—The invention is equally as appli-

cable to ladies saddles as to gentlemen's. Any per-

son desirous of purchasing those easy saddles, is at

liberty first to make trial of one and judge of their

ease for themselves. In point of durability I will

warrant them equal to any other saddles, and super-

ior to most.

I have taken the necessary steps to secure a

patent for this invention, and expect that no gen-

tleman saddler will attempt to avail himself of my plan.

J. B.

DISTRIBUTION OF PROPERTY

BY SHARES OF

One Hundred Dollars each.

Joseph H. & Littleberry Hawkins,

Being compelled to Dispose of their property, pro-

pose to do so upon the following

PLAN AND SCALE OF DISTRIBUTION:

1st—One Lot in the town of Lexington,

valued at \$20,000,

This Lot is about the centre of the

town, being a corner lot binding

on Main and Mill streets; the

buildings thereon, now under a

rent of \$1,050. It is opposite

the corner store of Messrs. Sa-

mucl and George Trotter; con-

tains sufficient ground for three

good buildings and a stand for bu-

siness inferior to none in Lexing-

ton.

2d—One other lot in said town valued

at 10,000

This is a new large brick building,

near the residence of Mrs. Rus-

sell, completely finished, with

fine cellars, kitchen, smoke-

house, stable, &c. with a well of

good water. This lot is bounded

by three streets, running 153 feet

on the front street, and 190 feet

on the others; it is now occupied

by Mr. Scott, Cashier of the

Lexington Branch Bank, and is

as desirable a residence as any

part of Lexington.

3d—One other lot in said town valued

at 10,000

This is the lot and brick buildings

thereon, now occupied by Joseph

H. Hawkins, Esq. on High-street;

the house is well built and fin-

ished, with five rooms on the first

two floors, two good garret

rooms, cellar, brick kitchen,

dairy, smoke-house, &c. and well

of water; the lot binds 64 feet

on High-street, running back to

right angles 228 feet to an alley

running from Main Cross-street,

which also belongs to the lot.

4th—One other Lot in said town valued

at 7,000

This is a corner lot, fronting the

new market house, binding on

Water-street 31 feet, and on

Upper-street 137 feet, including

a two story frame building on the

corner, and the two brick build-

ings on Upper-street; one of

these brick buildings is 66 feet

long, by 27 wide, two stories

high; the other 66 feet long, by

20 wide, one story high, now

used as a nail factory, shop, &c.

These buildings with an iron

sidewalk in finishing, would

rent for from 7 to \$800 pr. ann.

The interest in this property is

an estate for two lives in the

whole, and an estate in fee for one

undivided fourth part, subject to

a ground rent of \$100 per an-

num, during the two lives.

5th—One other Lot in said town valued

at 3,000

Being an equal undivided moiety of

ground, binding on Main-street

40 feet, and running back 232

feet to a Short-street, and bind-

ing on Short-street 66 feet, includ-

ing a large frame dwelling-

house on Main-street, and some

small buildings on Short-street;

now under a rent of \$300 per an-

num.

6th—One other Lot in said town, valued

at 2,500

Being a lot situate on Main Cross-

street, with the buildings there-

on, part brick and part frame,

now under a rent of \$200 per an-

num.

7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12—Being six other

Lots near said town of Lexington,

valued at \$1000 each,

These are beautiful Lots of well

timbered land, near the town,

containing about five acres each

lot; the timber on these lots is

worth more than half their es-

timated value. A small portion of

this ground has been cleared as

a garden spot, and on one of the

lots a well of fine water. They

are a short distance beyond the

residence of Jas. H. January, esq.

13th—One House and Lot in Elizabeth-

town, valued at 1,000

Elizabethtown is the county seat of

Hardin county; is a handsome,

flourishing place, and the property

cost the estimate given.

14th—One other lot in said town of

Lexington, valued at 700

Being an equal undivided moiety

of a Lot lying on Water-street,

in Lexington, adjoining the Lots

of Mr. Todd and Messrs. Sa-

mucl and George Trotter.

15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25,

26, 27, 28, 29 and 30—Sixteen

other Lots lying in said town

valued at \$500 each lot

These are handsome building Lots

fronting the residence of Mrs.

Russell and Thomas January esq.

These Lots are bounded by three

streets, and each lot contains 60

feet front on one or the other

streets, running back at right an-

gles 76 1/2 feet

31 and 32—Two other Building Lots in

said town of Lexington, valued at

\$500 each

These Lots bind on Main Cross-

street, above the rope-walk of

Thomas January.

33d—One other Lot near said town, va-

lued at 500

Being an out Lot, containing be-

tween two and three acres, late

the property of Thos. T. Tib-

batts.

34 to 35—Being 60 shares of 100 dol-

lars each of stock, in the Lexing-

ton White Lead Manufacturing

Company,

This Company is incorporated by

act of the Kentucky Legislature,

and the manufactory is finished

in the best and most substantial

manner, calculated to make 300

tons white lead per annum. It

is now making lead equal to any

NAPOLEON.

First published in the *Centinel*, and attributed to counsellor Finley, of Dublin.

The power of this illustrious character seems to be at an end; the great contest is over—England has triumphed, France has fallen.

Were we to look on the late events as a victory over the rights of those who vainly struggled for independence, we would not rejoice. No: we would sooner mourn over the ruins of liberty, than rejoice with those who contributed to its fall. Considering the thing in another point, we may well indulge in expressions of pride, and hope. Ever foremost in the path of glory, Ireland on this, as on all other occasions, displayed her valor and her strength; her heroes have added fresh honors to her fame: her genius, her bravery, her devotion, supported and triumphed in the contest. May the reward of her sons be as great as their achievements have been glorious. When her soldier returns from the toils of battle, may oppression wither at his approach; glorious be the morning of his country's resurrection, and distant the day of that country's calamity.

For the fate of Napoleon we feel most anxious. Why should any little motive prevent us from expressing solicitude for a man, whose talents with all his faults, are honorable to human nature? Nor is it for him alone we feel, we feel for the honor of the British name.—We trust that her magnanimous spirit will honor, in adversity, the man whose talents and whose power she had every reason to respect.

His situation is an awful lesson to human pride. He, who had crowned at his feet and kingdoms at his will—whose actions filled the world with astonishment, is now a lonely captive banished from his throne, exiled from his country, torn from the companions of his glory, the dearest connections of his private life, behold him obliged to solicit the hospitality of a people whom he so often threatened to subdue.

We speak of this great character with freedom, with respect, and we trust, with impartiality. We do not mean to gloss over his errors, but we scorn to insult his fallen fortunes. There are men who will descend to the vile occupation—venal—unprincipled—unmanly.—Like hungry vultures, devouring the remains of some fallen hero, they will collect around his reputation, to defame and dishonor; but a noble mind will forget his errors, in the contemplation of his genius and his misfortunes.

He had many great and distinguished qualities—able—enterprising—commanding—often impetuous—always peculiar—he acted from himself. The scheme of his government bold, original, and comprehensive, was the image of a mighty and extensive mind. Bred in the camp, he was early accustomed to a soldier's toils, and early fired to a soldier's ambition—his education attached him to arms—his passions to glory and to conquest. Unpatronized—unsupported—almost unknown—he entered life with no friend but his sword; and won his way to power by the exertion of a superior capacity. The soldier of fortune himself, he promoted none but men of acknowledged merit. Anxious to elevate the reputation of the army, he shared with them the toils of the camp, and the glories of the field. Affable—generous—courageous—ever slow to punish—ever ready to reward—ever willing to relieve—he gained their affection and he sustained it. Their fidelity continued unshaken through all the vicissitudes of his life—in peril—in power—in misfortune—in exile they mourned his absence; and greeted his return with shouts of joy. A noble instance of sincerity, equally creditable to him and to them.

In the wars of Italy, Napoleon gained great power and reputation, yet aspired to more—the rays of fortune beaming on a vulgar eye, dazzle and confound—but to an elevated mind they are the "lights of future glory." Napoleon rose successively to the first rank in the army, and the first honors in the state; and he deserved them.

Had he remained a free citizen of France, he would have remained illustrious—superior to Caesar in enterprise and in arms, he would have been his superior in virtue—he would have displayed all the great qualities of his gigantic mind and none of its infirmities—but unfortunately, a sordid ambition prevailed over noble sentiments, and ruined his country and his reputation—he erected a throne on the ruins of that liberty, which he fought to establish, and swore to defend.

He became a king from choice—he soon became a despot from necessity—he first deceived the people—he next enslaved the press; he controlled the representation—he organized or supported an odious system of police—governing with absolute sway, his voice declared the law which his will enacted—awed, or astonished, the people sunk into apathy or despair—no voice was heard to animate the public soul, or defend the public rights—driven from her insulted sanctuary, the spirit of liberty fled to the kindred soil of her Columbia, there to mourn over the tomb of Washington or to celebrate the memory of Fox.

Napoleon became a despot, but he never degenerated into a tyrant—he enslaved the people but his chains were light and loose—or if he acted severely, he acted from necessity—the nature of his institutions, or the schemes of his policy, required it. He governed, it is true with absolute authority—but he was able to govern—grand and imposing, his mind like his power was great and comprehensive. If his victories remain imperishable monuments of his military talents, his laws are splendid evidence of legislative wisdom—he promoted learning, he patronized the arts, he encouraged commerce, he administered justice, purely and impartially, he granted perfect freedom of conscience, unacquainted with favoritism, despising corruption, he bestowed on every man the full measure of his desert, but bestowed no more.

By means like these, he gradually assimilated the minds of men to the maxims of his government—the ardent friends of liberty indeed retired—but the light inconstant multitude, dazzled by the splendor of the throne, or awed by the majesty which adorned it, quietly reclined on their chains—and forgot that liberty which they once adored.

Though his power was established on the ruins of national independence, many of the most ardent promoters of the revolution supported his authority. Their friendships seduced them from their country—in admiration of the man, they forgot the constitution—the instance was melancholy, but the transition was neither uncommon nor unnatural. There were other and stronger reasons which served to establish the dominion of Napoleon. Engaged almost incessantly in foreign wars, the attention of the people was directed from the consideration of their political institution to the conduct and achievements of the army. Happily for him those achievements were well calculated to excite the admiration of a vain enthusiastic people—they were pleased to witness the progress of their arms marked by the most splendid victories—victories which raised

the reputation whilst they encreased the strength and resources of the country. She subdued most of her enemies—she humbled others—she distressed them all—she advanced from one advantage to another—her power encreased her pretensions—her pretensions encreased her power—her vigor, her capacity, and above all her successes, threw around her character the features of invincibility—the current of mighty events swept before it the ordinary speculations of man, and exceeded the ordinary bounds of human action—men became astonished—the eagle of France fixed its soaring eye on the brightest star of victory—and if her soaring spirit had been subdued, she owes her fall less to the power of man, than the fury of the elements.

There are limits to our prosperity, as well as to our afflictions—great events are often promoted by causes remote from human calculation, and independent of human aid.—Providence often exalts, and often depresses, to prove, it should seem, the fallibility of human power, and the weakness of human ambition. Never was this observation more clearly illustrated than by the late reverses of France. The hand of fate seemed to direct her fortunes—victory followed in her footsteps, and destruction hurled its thunders at her foes—yet, in a moment her power dissolves—it vanishes like the airy figures of imagination! Fallen, unfriended, unsupported, behold her prostrate on the earth. Her glory, like her government, extinguished—her provinces invaded—her independence subdued—her people dishonored, & her patriots proscribed. I trace not her humiliation to late disasters—her power received the mortal wound in Russia: she lingered, indeed, for a season—but the grave opened to receive her—her death was inevitable.

Napoleon led out to this unfortunate campaign, the finest army the world ever saw—it was composed of the veteran heroes of the revolution—also, they perished in numbers thousands on the bleak and barren plains of those inhospitable regions—they met not the foe—they fell not in battle—but shrunk under the fury of the wintry storm—undistinguished and unhonored. They fell, and with them perished the independence of the country—they were the foundation of her strength, and the pillars of her greatness.

France, in her turn, was invaded, and subdued—her government was dismembered—her sovereign banished—and Louis called to the throne of his ancestors. Conducted to that throne by a foreign soldiery, he ascended to power amid the regrets of a people—and he soon convinced the world that he was as incapable as he was unpopular. All those unhappy passions which produced the revolution sprang into life under the shade of his authority.

Feudalism raised its head—tythes were exacted—the press enslaved—religious freedom threatened and in some degree put down—those were the opening features of the feeble and unpopular administration of Louis. In the midst of those transactions Napoleon arrived from Elba—the throne trembled as he approached—Louis fled—Napoleon quietly succeeded to power.

Returning from exile, the lessons of adversity seemed not lost upon him—the first act of his authority was an act of wisdom, and one which an exalted mind alone could perform—he confessed the errors of his former government—he did more—he called around him the friends of liberty—he emancipated the press—he improved the representation—he re-organized the police—he put down feudalism—he abolished tythes—he abolished the slave trade—he granted perfect religious freedom to all.

Thus did he establish a new government—a beautiful fabric—sublime in its formation, and consistent in all its parts; its towering dome aspired to heaven, whilst its foundation was firmly laid in a land of liberty.

France at this crisis appeared the most interesting spectacle that could arrest the attention of man. Peaceful, happy, independent, every blessing seemed to smile upon her, and every hope seemed realized. The measures of her government and the wishes of her people were alike wise, consistent, and conciliatory.

"France (said Napoleon) requires peace—its boundaries are traced—nor will the emperor violate them—no government has been either attacked or compromised—none has either motive or pretext for declaring hostilities against France—the emperor has quitted his retreat on a new system, exterior and interior—he renounces for the exterior all idea of a great empire—and for the interior he wishes a free constitution."

But no measures however moderate, no acts however unequivocal, could subdue the hostility of powers determined and able to subdue the power of France: history will record their actions, and posterity will judge of them. When the shouts of victory are heard no more, and the effects of these events only felt in the remotest degree, posterity will declare that true glory can only be acquired by honor, and supported by justice and generosity.

[From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, Nov. 8.]

Messrs. Lewis & Hall,

GENTLEMEN—In an excursion through England and France during the last 12 months, I amused myself by taking memoranda of such scenes and occurrences as interested me; and I send you an extract from my journal, which is at your service to publish if you think proper.

I select the following because I find many persons have visited France who have never paid

A VISIT TO THE CATACOMBS OF PARIS.

PARIS, March 27, 1815.

Having given you some account of the splendor and gaiety of this city, I must now request you to accompany me to the subterraneous part of it; and although the scenery be less inviting, the visit may be attended with equal benefit.

I must first inform you, that Paris has been principally built of stone taken out of the quarries, which are underneath the city, and the excavations thus made, as you will naturally suppose, are immense. Great anxiety was formerly felt on this account, for fear that many parts of the city might sink in consequence of not being sufficiently supported. So great was this uneasiness some years since, that the government, in 1776, appointed some of its most respectable citizens to examine these excavations, and report their situation.—The result of their examination was, that several Churches, Palaces, and many of the principal buildings and streets in the south part of Paris, were considered in eminent danger of falling into the excavated gulphs beneath them. It was therefore immediately determined to appoint a general administration for the superintendence of these quarries, with full authority to adopt such measures as they might deem proper. This subterraneous government has been regularly continued ever since, with as much care as the police for the regulation of affairs above ground; and under

the superintendence of these inspectors, Paris has been regularly propped up by immense columns of stone, and the dreaded evil no longer gives alarm. To shew that the public fears were not without cause, one house actually fell in and was nearly buried, just as the above work was commenced.

In these subterraneous excavations the Catacombs are to be seen; and here have been deposited, by well grounded computation, since the year 1785, the bones and bodies of two millions and a half of the human race.

These had been accumulating for centuries in the different cemeteries, church-yards &c.; and these burying places, particularly that of "L'Eglise des Innocents," finally became so offensive and injurious to the health of the inhabitants, that in 1785 it was ordered by the government that no more dead bodies should be buried within the city, at the same time orders were given to take down "L'Eglise des Innocents," remove the bodies from the burying ground adjoining it, and convert it into a public square.—It was ascertained from public records, and calculations made thereon, that in the immense Charnel House of the Innocents alone, there had been deposited during the last seven centuries, one million two hundred thousand bodies, this having been for a long period of years the only place of deposit for the dead bodies of the whole city of Paris.

Many obstacles presented themselves and numberless difficulties were thrown in the way, particularly by those who had friends buried there; but the plan was persevered in, and the immense and awful work begun. The first digging up of the bones, &c. commenced December 1st, 1785, and was regularly continued till May, 1786; when in consequence of the warm weather, the work was stopped, till a return of winter should make it safe to continue it. This work was regularly persisted in during the two following winters and was completed in January, 1788.

All those bodies which had been recently interred, or which had not decayed, were re-buried out of the city, in some cases; in others were taken to the Catacombs, according to the wishes of surviving friends.

These bones and bodies were dug up in the day time, and conveyed in covered wagons about dusk, attended by Priests, who performed religious ceremonies over them. They were then emptied into the Catacombs through a shaft, or dry well, of about sixty feet in depth and afterwards arranged by the labourers below in the order in which they now are, and with the regularity and exactness of the most finished masonry.

In addition to the bones and bodies taken from the grave yard of the innocents there have since been taken up those of sixteen other public burying grounds, this second work was commenced in the year 1792, and continued in 1793, when in consequence of the revolution in France, the work appears to have been suspended for ten years. In 1804 it re-commenced and was continued at intervals till 1815, when the last disturbing of the bones appears to have taken place, by removing those found in the grave yard of the L'Hopital de la Trinite.

I can give you hereafter the particulars of the removal of each of the seventeen grave yards thus disturbed—at present must defer it.

Having furnished ourselves, the day previous, with a permit from the superintendent general of the Catacombs, and also made our arrangement with the guide; my friend and myself attended at the time appointed for the sake of making our gloomy visit. The place we descend is near the "Barrier D'Enfer," and having each of us provided a lighted taper, we carefully followed our guide down a steep winding stair case of stone, of seventy six steps, and through the different windings of the Quarries. These correspond exactly with the different streets of that part of Paris, near "le Rue et Barrier D'Enfer," so that at any time our conductor could tell us under what particular part of the city we were.

We proceeded in this manner, according to his account about half a mile, when we came to a black closed door, over which we could read by the light of our tapers, written in large capitals, these awful words—"Arrête! c'est ici L'Empire de la Mort." Pause! this is the Empire of Death.

Our gloomy walk of itself was enough to impress us with serious and solemn thoughts, without the above charge. You will agree with me, however, that the inscription is most appropriate. On opening this door which leads into "Le grand Ossuaire de la Tombe Isoire" we found ourselves between walls and columns composed entirely of human bones and skulls, arranged with the most minute precision and regularity, in the following manner: at the bottom a layer of one particular description of bones, thigh bones for instance, above these a layer of another description of bones, &c. to the height of about four feet; then a layer of skulls, afterwards layers of bones alternately, for four feet more; then another layer of skulls, &c. &c. to the top of these singular walls. The different bones of the human frame being alternately arranged, so as to keep up an exact uniformity of appearance. The rows of skulls throughout the whole being at equal distances apart. This uniformity is only kept up as to the exterior of these walls, making in some cases masses of four sides, in others oval or oblong, with the corners rounded off. Within these walls the bones are thrown loosely in till the hollow space is entirely filled up.

These bones are perfectly dry and free from smell of every kind, and are on the exterior of the different masses cemented together by some glutinous substances, which keeps them in their proper places, and gives them a shining glossy appearance as if varnished. Through these gloomy walls our route now lay for about a hundred yards, and a fine opportunity presented itself for reflecting on the vanity and insignificance of that creature called man. What a lesson for human pride was now before us! We saw no destination here. The wise man & the idiot, the christian and the infidel, the most delicate and amiable of the female sex, with the most abandoned; all lie here in one promiscuous heap. Perhaps only a single bone of one frame, mixed with the bones of others, and perhaps two of the most deadly enemies during life are thus mixed together. Here there is no distinction, no difference paid to rank or fortune. All are equal. To an observer, how little and contemptible appear the anxiety and disputes about precedence!—but you will say these reflections are common place, and they will naturally occur to you without my making them. I will therefore continue my description of our journey.

The bones taken from the different burying places are kept distinct from all others, and the friends and descendants of the deceased, if not able to designate the particular frames, have the poor satisfaction of knowing that, in such a particular mass of bones, are those of the friends in whom they feel interested. Those, for example, taken out of the burying ground of the Innocents are in one mass; those from L'Eglise du St. Esprit another, and those from "Le Couvent de Blancs Manteaux" in another &c. and so on.

scription describing from whence, and at what time they were taken up. Wise and absolutely necessary as was this plan, yet there is something very revolting to a person of feeling in this arrangement. For instance, the skull of any particular individual is separated at a great distance from any of the other bones belonging to him; and perhaps no two bones which formerly belonged to one frame are now near each other, but all ranks, sexes and characters are mixed together in one promiscuous mass. Throughout the whole range of the remains of mortality are inscriptions, some of which are very appropriate, the reading of which prolonged our stay more than otherwise would have been the case. Amongst them the following appeared to claim particular notice. I give them to you in the original, as the greater part of their beauty is lost by a translation, viz.

"Tei dans le silence de la paix, reposent nos ancêtres."
"Au de la de ces bornes, ils reposent en attendant une autre."
"Le tombeau est l'arc de triomphe par l'on entre dans l'éternité."

Other inscriptions represent the dead as addressing those who are viewing their bones:—

"La mort nous a frappés,
" Craignez aussi ses coups,
" Elle est à vos côtés,
" Mortsels préparez vous."
"La mort te suit à chaque pas, comme l'ombre de ton corps."
"Crois-tu que la mort soit loin de toi? peut-être en ce moment,
" Vole-t-elle sur ta tête et te menace-t-elle du coup fatal."

The different inscriptions are very numerous, but I will not trespass on your time by inserting any more.

In addition to the seventeen different collections of bones, our conductor pointed out to us several heaps of earth, in which bodies not decayed were buried en masse.

One of these contained the bodies of those unfortunate people who were murdered on the 28th and 29th August 1793, by the mob, at la Place de Greve, l'Hôtel de Brienne, &c.

Another contains the bodies of those who were killed by the mob, in their attack on the Chateau de l'Huilleries, 10th of August 1792.

Another, those massacred by the blood-thirsty Jacobins in the different prisons, on the 2d and 3d September, 1792, including some of the most amiable and respectable of the Royalists, and some nearly connected with the Bourbon family.

Others contained those bodies which were taken out of the different grave yards before they had undergone a complete decay.

In one of those subterraneous apartments, are preserved such bones as had any thing particular in their appearance. We here saw many which, during the lives of their owners, appeared to have been fractured, and could see in what manner the bones were knitted together; also those which appeared to have belonged to deformed persons, to persons of gigantic stature, &c.—also many which our guide informed us had been selected by the physicians and surgeons of Paris, who, from their appearance, could tell of what disease or by what means the owners came by their deaths. Several skulls were shown to us which appeared to have been perforated by musket or pistol balls, and several which, from some peculiarity of form, were decided to have belonged to idiots, &c. In short, our guide pretended to speak with as much certainty on the subject, as if he had been acquainted with, or present at the deaths of the several persons whose bones we were examining. This curious kind of study occupied us a considerable time. In the midst of the different ranges of bones, we came to a fountain called "La Fontaine de la Samaritaine," the water of which is perfectly clear, and in which are several goldfish.—About two years since our guide put these fish into this fountain, and although they are in the most profound darkness, except when an occasional taper shines upon them, yet they were very active and perfectly healthy.

Some years since, a poor Frenchman, who descended with a party into the dismal mansions, got somehow separated from his companions, and lost amidst the mazes of the catacombs. He was sought for in vain, and his skeleton was found 10 years afterwards, at a considerable distance from the usual route. It was supposed that curiosity had kept him too far behind, or had led him to explore some of the avenues, or that his light became extinguished, and prevented him from retracing his steps. A party of English people, consisting of five, got also lost here the last year, and it was six hours before the guide could find them. These were amongst the agreeable stories told by our conductor, while exploring with him these labyrinthine, which you may suppose were admirably calculated to keep up our spirits. In the present instance, we kept near each other, and in spite of our utmost caution, occasionally one of our tapers would get extinguished. When this occurred, immediate recourse was had to the light of our neighbor. Although entirely divested of any childish or superstitious fear, yet I could not help shuddering at the possibility of all three of our tapers being extinguished at the same time; but our guide assured us, that should this be the case, he was convinced that he could grope his way out, although he acknowledged that he had no great wish to volunteer the experiment.

It took us about two hours and a half to perform this subterraneous journey, and during the whole of it we found the air perfectly sweet, and the walking and walls perfectly dry, except in one instance, when we passed under a canal; here there was a little dripping of water.

Having according to our conductor's account, walked about a mile and a quarter, we came to the foot of a winding stair case, similar to the one by which we had descended. We here left these gloomy mansions, and although we had passed a most interesting time, yet truly happy, were we, to find ourselves once more in the regions of sun shine and cheerfulness.

Yours Respectfully.

ARRIVAL OF COM. BAINBRIDGE.

New-York, Nov. 18.

We are happy to announce the arrival at Newport, R. I. on Monday, of the U. States Squadron under the command of Commodore BAINBRIDGE, from the Mediterranean. Several of the officers of the fleet reached this city yesterday afternoon, in the packet Gold-Huntress, Capt. Currie.

Major General ANDREW JACKSON arrived in Georgetown on Thursday evening, and yesterday visited the President and other public officers. He is expected to remove his quarters into the city, so soon as he procures convenient apartments.—*Nat. Intel.*

Copy of a letter from Commodore Decatur to his excellency the Marquis Cerceilo, secretary of state and minister of foreign affairs to his majesty the King of Naples.

U. S. Ship Guerriere, Naples, September 8th, 1815.

Sir—I have the honor to inform your excellency, that in my late negotiation with the Bashaw of Tripoli, I demanded and obtained the release of eight Neapolitan captives, subjects of his majesty the king of the two Sicilies. These I have landed at Messina. It affords me great pleasure to have it in my power, by this small service, to evince to his majesty the grateful sense entertained by my government of the aid formerly rendered to us by his majesty, during our war with Tripoli.

With great respect and consideration, I have the honor to be, your excellency's most obedient servant,

STEPHEN DECATUR.
His Excellency the Marquis Cerceilo,
Secretary of State, &c. &c.

Naples, September 12, 1815.

Sir—Having laid before the King, my master the paper which you have directed me, dated the 8th inst. in which you were pleased to acquaint me, that, in your late negotiation with the Bey of Tripoli, you had freed from the slavery of that Regency, eight subjects of his majesty, whom you had also sent on shore at Messina; his majesty has ordered me to acknowledge this peculiar favor, as the act of your generosity, which you have been pleased to call a return for the trifling assistance which the squadron of your nation formerly received from his royal government, during the war with Tripoli.

In doing myself the pleasure of manifesting this sentiment of my king, and of assuring you in his name, that the brave American nation will always find in his majesty's ports the best reception, I beg you will receive the assurances of my most distinguished consideration.

Marquis CERCEILO,
Secretary of State and Minister of Foreign Affairs.
Com. Decatur, Commander of the Squadron of the U. S. of America.

Extract of a letter from an Officer on board the U. States' Navy, dated

"The Bay of Naples, Sept. 10, 1815.

"This being the first opportunity since we left Algiers, I use it. We left Algiers the 8th July, and on the 15th arrived at Cagliari, for water & refreshments; on the 25th sailed for Tunis, and on the following day anchored in the bay, in a fine position. The commodore immediately made his compliments to the bey, signifying to him that, as he had permitted two brigs, prizes to the United States flag, to be taken from under his batteries by an English ship of war, contrary to the usages of war and civilized nations, he having power to resist this violation of his port; the purpose of his visit was to demand indemnity for this breach of good faith, and he would expect the indemnity to be sent on board by a given hour on the day named; the commodore sent an estimate of the value of the prizes, and although their appears to have been great consternation, the demand was promptly complied with, and the indemnity sent on board: having accomplished this service by the 2d August, we sailed for, and on the 5th anchored before Tripoli, where we had a similar ceremony to perform, and which was conducted in the same smooth, cool, decided way, without any palaver, which would leave room to doubt that we should do as we said. The bey of Tripoli appears not to have had so much of the ready at command, but showed equal readiness with his neighbor to comply with the demand; falling short of the indemnity required, he signified that there was a Danish family in his possession, consisting of nine persons, and two other Europeans, whom he was willing to deliver up to make good the indemnity demanded; the commodore did not hesitate a moment, and we had the satisfaction to see them soon after arrive on board our squadron. I need not say how gratifying this cruise must be to every American soul, how delightful it was to see the stars and stripes holding forth the hand of retributive justice to the barbarians, and rescuing the unfortunate, even of distant but friendly European nations, from slavery.

"On the 10th we arrived at Syracuse, and on the 20th at Messina, where we underwent some repairs, and on the 2d September, arrived at this place, where we found the Patapo, capt. Moon, which sails to-morrow, for the United States, the Andrew Jackson of New-York, and an American brig, name not known; the schooner Orr, from Baltimore, has arrived here.

"There is a report here, that some Dutch ships of war, have had a rencontre with an Algerine squadron, which terminated without any thing decisive on either side; but it is very doubtful. There is also a report of the capture of several Swedish vessels by the Tripolitans and Algerines. I guess we are clear of them for some years at least; they see we are not only willing but able and determined to put them in their good behaviour all along shore. If other nations do not do so, they ought to suffer. I hope our government will not think we ought to go to sleep because our character is up."

Wanted to Rent,

A SMALL FARM within a few miles of Lexington, with a house sufficient for a small family—possession would be required about Christmas. Apply to
JOSEPH TOWLER.
Lexington, December 1.

Kentucky Gazette.

LEXINGTON, MONDAY DECEMBER 4.

LEXINGTON PRICES CURRENT.

| | Dolls. | Cts. | Cts. |
|-------------------------------|--------|------|------|
| Bagging, per yard, | 35 | to | 40 |
| Beef, per 100 lbs. | 3 | 50 | |
| Bacon, | 8 | | |
| Candles, (Mold 23 cents, dip- | | | |
| ped 18 cents, | 3 | 4 | 50 |
| Flour, superfine, | | 25 | |
| Flax, per lb. nominal, | | 25 | |
| Ginseng, | 40 | 45 | |
| Gunpowder, | | 20 | |
| Grain—Indian Corn, pr. bus. | 50 | 62 | |
| Wheat, | | 50 | |
| Flaxseed, rough, | | 50 | |
| Hemp, per 100 lbs. | 9 | 10 | |
| Yarns, per cwt. | | 8 | |
| Hog's Lard, per 100 lbs. | | 14 | |
| Head, pig, | | 15 | |
| bar, | | 18 | |
| white dry, | | 18 | |
| Ground in oil, | | 15 | |
| Red, dry, | | 12 | |
| Soap, brown, | | 18 | |
| white, | | 18 | |
| Salt-Petre, rough, | 15 | 18 | |
| Tobacco, per cwt, | 5 | 6 | |
| Tallow, per lb. | | 12 | |
| Whisky, 1st proof pr. gall. | 50 | 62 | |

We learn from the Nashville papers, (received this morning) that our Commissioners have completed the boundary line in the Creek nation without interruption, and are on their return home.

Fort Williams has been burnt, and not Fort Jackson, as has been reported—It was done by our own men.

At the Entertainment given to General Jackson at Lynchburg, Virg. a number of excellent toasts were drunk. The following were the volunteer toasts of Mr. Jefferson and General Jackson:

"By Mr. Jefferson.—Honor and gratitude to those who have filled the measure of their country's honor.

By General Jackson.—James Monroe, late Secretary of War."

A Thimble manufactory has been established in Cincinnati. The thimbles made at this factory are neater, and is said, will wear better than those which are imported:

To the Editor of the Columbian.

IMPROVEMENTS IN MANUFACTURES.

Taurino Cloth Manufacture.—At Rahway, New-Jersey, is the establishment of Mr. Shotwell, and others. This cloth is made from the hair of hides collected at the various Tanneries, with a small mixture of wool. You will see the advantage gained by this invention, and the useful employment of an article, hitherto most commonly thrown away.

It contains but one fourth part wool, the rest is hair; and as coarse, warm clothing, it has many advantages; cheapness and durability will be found among them, and it possesses a property of repelling water which wool alone has not.

For sailors' jackets in stormy weather, and for our Indian supplies, these cloths will be found a valuable and economical substitute for many of our importations.

MONTICELLO, Feb. 10, 1815.

Messrs. Shotwell and Kinder,

"Your favours of December 24th, came out by our last mail, and with it the piece of cloth made of wool and hair, which you were so kind as to send me. I pray you to accept my thanks for this present, which while it is an acceptable mark of good will, shows also how important a resource we have in an article hitherto mostly thrown away, towards supplying our stock of wool, not yet quite equal to our wants. Although our flocks of sheep are multiplying rapidly in this state, they are still so far short of what are necessary for clothing our labourers that we are obliged to mix half cotton in their clothing—This has, by no means the substance you give with hair.

"I rejoice in this progress towards a real independence; and while I hope a permanent support to those generally to whose spirited enterprise we are likely to be indebted for it, I add sincere wishes for success to your particular exertions, and with a repetition of my thanks I tender the assurances of my respect.

TH: JEFFERSON.

We have been put in possession of a copy of the petition of the Cotton Manufacturers of Providence, to congress, for the prohibition, by law, of the importation of all cotton goods, nankeens excepted) the product of places beyond the Cape of Good Hope, and for additional duties on other coarse cottons. They state that in a circle of 30 miles from Providence, there are no less than 140 manufactories, containing 130,000 spindles; that they consume 29,000 bales of cotton annually; which produce 27,840,000 yards of cloth; the weaving of which costs 2,227,000 dollars; and which in value exceeds six millions of dollars. The persons employed are computed at 26,000.—*Aurora.*

NEW-YORK, Nov. 11.

The U. S. brig Tom Bowline, sailed yesterday, for the purpose, we understand, of cruising off New-Orleans, in quest of Carthaginian and Barratarian pirates, which, for some time past, have been in the habit of taking unwarrantable liberties with American vessels.

THE FLORIDAS.

London, Sept. 24.

The question indemnity which England demands for the efforts which she made in the war of Spain, has terminated, after long discussions, by the cessations of the two Floridas, east and west. But this

tongue of land has no real value at the moment, it offers only sandy deserts and unhealthy coasts. There must be cities built there, and harbors constructed; but even all this will give no importance to a single line of coast, while the country situated behind those coasts shall not be put in cultivation and become productive. Moreover, this belongs to the United States. When they shall have cultivated it, they will desire to possess themselves of the Floridas, which can be useful only to them. We fear then that the occupation of these two provinces will not prove, in the end, sound policy. It will even be a heavy charge to the treasury, for Spain is obliged to draw every year 151,000 dollars from Mexico, to support her establishments in the Floridas.

LATEST FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

KINGSTON, (Jam.) October 7.

By the schooner Midge, we learn that the expedition against Carthagea has been repulsed; Morillo, in attempting to carry the fortress of Boca Chica, lost three hundred men, besides a great number cut off, in re-embarking with the remainder of his army. He proceeded to Santa Martha after his defeat, leaving his frigates and other vessels of war to blockade (if they can) Carthagea.

By the schooner Wave, we have at length received advices from Carthagea, where they seem to have no fear of the invading army under Gen. Morillo, who was merely endeavoring to starve it out by blockade, which it would appear will be altogether a hopeless attempt. His expedition arrived off that port the day after the sailing of the Junon frigate from thence, consisting of 39 sail, among which there were 25 square rigged, and anchored in sight of the town under Point Canoe. The next morning he was evidently landing his troops, in the bay behind the Popa, and on the 2d ult. we hear his advanced post was at Porneva, within two leagues of the Popa. On the 1st, a frigate, a transport, two brigs and four feluccas, left the anchorage, and now remain under the lee of the Salmantina. People there are at a loss to account for the motives of that General lying fifteen days without any other movement, so contrary to what they were led to believe; either he finds the place stronger than he fancied, or that he has not troops sufficient, or the wet weather impedes his progress, and very possibly has visited his men with disorders incidental and fatal to Europeans.

The following extracts of letters, received by the Wave, give a clear idea of the state of Carthagea.

CARTHAGEA, September 1.

I have no pretensions to use the language of one conversant with the art militaire, but were I permitted to state an opinion, I would not hesitate to say, that 15,000 men cannot reduce Carthagea. Famine and treachery are formidable auxiliaries. From the spirit of the garrison, I cannot see a likelihood of the last, and if we may judge from the apparent want of activity in the fleet, any fast sailing vessel may come under the protection of the guns. Official accounts have reached us lately of a very desperate action having been fought in Popayan, in which the Europeans were completely victorious over the Spanish Quito army, and as a proof of the species of warfare, carrying on, an order of the Spanish General was found directing all prisoners, from sergeants upwards, to be put to the sword.

Decree—All kinds of provisions, which shall be introduced into this port, within 60 days from this date, coming from the adjacent islands, and 75 from the Continent of North America, shall be free of duties and all port charges.

September 9. Brigadier General Palacios, now commander the Popa, now well fortified with 800 Venezuelan troops. The army of the Magdalena has also entered the town, having burnt and desolated the whole country, driving all the cattle before them, so that the troops of Morillo have not a shade to cover them from the torrents which fell these two last nights, succeeded by as intense a sun as I have ever experienced; I do not hesitate to state, that 15,000 men could not enter Carthagea so long as the garrison is as unanimous as it now is, and is likely to continue—Yesterday a spy was taken and executed, and he has been the means of discovering other accomplices, who will likewise suffer. The only act of desertion has been four soldiers, who were brought back by the squadron of observation; they were all condemned to die, but one only suffered this morning; the others will be flogged and sent on board the gun-boats; these prompt measures have produced a wonderful effect. General Hoare is still here, a closer prisoner, but in no danger.

September 20. Colonel Mariano returned from his mission into the interior, and is Adjutant General. We have heard of his brother Colonel Thomas, being on his way back from Santa Fee. The Popa is a second Gibraltar, strongly defended by a body of fine troops, and many pieces of superior artillery, with excellent breast works, besides which the accessible parts of the mountains have been cut down 20 feet up and down. St. Philip is also strongly garrisoned, and commanded by Colonel Rieux, and many distinguished Venezuelan officers, with a company of foreign volunteers. Boca Chica is also very strong, completely garrisoned with choice troops. Pasa Caballo is defended by a division of gun-boats, as also the whole of the bay, under Gen. Castillo's brother. Boca Grande, defended by a ship moored in the passage, is well equipped, mounting 24 pounders on pivots, commanded by a distinguished officer, of the Cumana army. The Savannas are commanded by the Governor's brother and Lieut. Colonel Guevara, with a force of about 100 infantry, besides others which are daily joining.

All the villages and habitations in the neighborhood have been burnt & the cattle driven in. In the town there are upwards of 3000 men under arms, besides which the navy consists of about 1200, 32 gun-boats, armed schooners, &c. under Commodore Aury, ready for sea. In the Lagoon of Tescar there are nine gun-boats. A flotilla, with two 24 pounders, at the Bocaquilla, which is blockaded up with boats, laden with sand and stones, that have been sunk. It is a pity that general Morillo has not spirit to attack us, as his fate would then be determined; they seem to be terribly afraid of the smell of gun powder. I refer you to the fifteen bulletins for military and naval details. We sleep very sound here, and feel ourselves in the greatest tranquility, with plenty of provisions.

Every thing is in motion for a great undertaking, which must and will succeed.

September 21. This place is now in such a state of defence, that if Morillo makes the least movement against it, his force will be exterminated.

The Popa is so well fortified, that though Morillo has often reconnoitered the position, he has not attempted an attack, and if he should venture, he will regret it, with the garrison now in it. The fort of St. Lazarus is equally well defended. The cavalry under the orders of Salcedo is well organized.

The marine department is most active and the enemy will never be able to transport their heavy artillery, in order to establish their approaches, without getting possession of the Popa and our flotilla in the Lagoon of Tescar, as well as that which commands the entrance into it. Morillo's intention was to establish himself in Pasa Caballo, and to conduct, by the channel of Estero, his park of artillery; but we have ordered a division, consisting of seven launches, with twelve pounders, which has prevented his sappers from opening the trenches. According to intelligence, received this day from Baric, it appears that Morillo means to establish himself in that island, and from thence incommode our flotilla, forming batteries in the angle, which forms the island, at the entrance of Pasa Caballo; but that will be attended with great difficulty, on account of our efforts always to preserve that passage free.

All our posts are well commanded, and we have mounted 66 additional pieces of artillery at Santa Domingo and St. Catharine, and opened additional ditches, &c.

The battalion of foreigners is commanded by an excellent officer, and conducts itself well. The privateers have also behaved well, and volunteered their services.

The lower orders are most enthusiastic, and if among us there are any traitors, be assured that they are persons without the least influence, and whom we watch most narrowly.

Good order exists in every department, so that we feel confident of exterminating the Cossack Morillo.

September 21.

The enemy made an attack on Pasa Caballo, but was soon compelled to retreat, or rather runaway like cowards, as they all are, upon our gun boats discharging a few shots at them.

In the few skirmishes which we have had with the enemy they have been shamefully driven away, particularly at Gosiola, the Governor's plantation; the enemy lost a field piece, which was taken possession of, as well as all their instruments and tools for forming breastworks, &c. their muskets, sabres, &c. and the cattle which they had. Neither Boca Chica or the Castle of St. Philip have been taken, as I perceive some Spaniards has caused to be published in the Jamaica papers.

Would to God they would come within reach of their cannon; soon would they spread death and destruction to their columns.

Be assured that a new spirit of enthusiasm pervades every part of the community, and the perfect union, which exists among every class of strangers, has given animation to every one, as all have come forward for the defence of this place, as though each was defending his country and soil from the hand of persecution, chains and servitude.

The climate alone will, in due time, make a complete disposal of our invaders, as they are already very sick.

A decree passed yesterday, that for the first 500 barrels of flour the importer shall have a liberty, at any future period, to import \$20,000 dollars free of duty in any merchandize, and so on from 50 to 100 barrels.

September 27.

We are blockaded by sea and land—we laugh at the Spaniards, were they twice as strong. The public spirit is excellent, and we have upwards of three months provisions—Captain Robert, who commanded the privateer Arrogance, has just been killed in a sortie, which he made this morning against the Spaniards, who were completely defeated. In about three weeks the strong breezes begin, and the transports and small craft will be compelled to leave us.

Article second of a proclamation published in the Island of Margaritta the 2nd of last month:

If unfortunately any Spanish soldiers, composing the Garrison of this Island, should be missing, he or they who have been directly or indirectly concerned therein, shall be forthwith shot, and his head exposed on a hook, and the fifth of his race, until the fifth generation shall be shot.

In like manner one man in each village of the island shall be shot. The district, in which any inhabitant found guilty in this respect may reside, shall have, in like manner to pay a fine of ten thousand dollars.

Published in Margaritta, by order of the Governor Lieutenant Colonel Don Antonio Erraziz.

Extract of a letter from Curacao, dated 4th instant. "By the last vessel from Lagaira and Porto-Cabello, have arrived here several females, whom the insidious offers of the Spanish authorities had induced to venture over; they were imprisoned on their landing at Lagaira, and Porto-Cabello upwards of two months; and if some Spanish officers had not stepped forward to protect them, they would have suffered still more. Still they were not allowed to proceed to Caracacas, and were expatriated after suffering many insults.

And although those on board the Spanish vessels, which arrive here from the Maine, preserve the greatest silence, and are not allowed to bring letters, not even for Spaniards, we know that there was an independent force of 1800 men at Tunel, about a league from the town of Barcelona, which had defeated the Spanish force which had sallied forth to attack them.

"By the last arrivals from St. Thomas, we are informed that a vessel had arrived from Cumana, with the intelligence that a Spanish force having been defeated in the village of Arenas, near Cumana that town was in consequence evacuated by the Spaniards, and several letters mention its having been taken possession of by the Independents.

"The Independents are also in possession of the whole of the Orinoco. The troops in that quarter are commanded by the patriot chiefs Ledene and Monaga.

"Several individuals have been lately shot in Caracacas, and others imprisoned; among the latter is J. F. Montilla, in irons in the dungeons of Lagaira, and deprived of all communication whatever.

"It is said that upwards of four hundred American prisoners accompanied the Spanish expedition from Porto-Cabello, to Santa Martha.

"A royal order has been received in Caracacas by the last arrival from Spain prohibiting any Spanish officer, or other native Spaniards, from marrying an American."

WELD'S TRAVELS.

Isaac Weld, jr, author of a book called *Travels through America*, having made a number of illiberal remarks and misstatements respecting the country, wrote the following observations on a leaf of his book, by way of confession and excuse.

"This book was first published in the

year 1799, and I have now, for the first time since that period, read it through.—Excepting the two concluding lines, I find no part I do not believe to be strictly correct; but there are a great many passages which I regret ever having written, because they bear the appearance of illiberality from not being properly qualified. I have marked most of them. I remember, with great pleasure the time I spent in America, and should be glad to visit the country again. It is extremely to be lamented that our younger days, in general, are devoted to travelling, when our judgments are not matured, nor our knowledge of mankind extensive. I should now write a very different book from the same notes, from the same materials.—As to the style, I find it careless in the extreme; but in fact I never corrected the manuscript. I was so unadvised as to make it a present to the publisher, Stockdale; and he, impatient to get his profit, sent it to press with all its errors, without affording me an opportunity of altering a syllable. He also printed edition after edition, without giving me notice, until the copies were so multiplied that the emendations would have probably been little, or not at all, regarded by the public. He has reaped a great harvest from the sale of it; and, excepting a few impressions of the first edition, I have not had a copy to present to a friend, without purchase. The Americans, I have been informed, are dissatisfied with this work; yet I believe very few of them have read it. There are but three or four pages in all, that can offend, and I certainly wish I had never written the book. The sale has been much beyond its deserts, and I find the work has been translated into French, German and Italian; so that much as I wish to remodel or correct, it now would be a futile task. As there is a probability, I understand, that this copy may reach America, I have written these few remarks in it, not without a wish that those who have known me in America, may perchance read them. I am not lost, as many would suppose, to a sense of what there is really great and good in America, and much there is undoubtedly to admire and to love.

I. WELD, Jr."

January, 1812. Walter Scott, esq. has left Edinburgh on a tour to the continent. This gentleman has just published a poem, under the title of *The Field of Waterloo*.

A well-informed Witness.—A Quaker was examined before the board of excise, concerning certain duties; when the commissioners thinking themselves disrespectfully treated by his *thering* and *thouing* one of them, with a stern countenance asked him, "Pray sir, do you know what we sit here for?"—Yes, replied Nathan, "I do: some of you for a thousand, some for fifteen hundred, and others for seventeen hundred and fifty pounds a year."—*Lon. paper.*

To Horticulturists and Others.

SWEET OIL, we have lately understood, has been made from the POPPY, of a quality equal, in every respect, to that extracted from the OLIVE. It is also stated, to be equally as wholesome as palatable. If this be the case, we have, within ourselves, another opening for industry, and a saving of importation. Any communication on this subject will receive attention.

Nat. Adv.

Kentucky Insurance Office.

THE Stockholders in the Kentucky Insurance Company, are requested to attend at their office in Lexington, on the first day of January next, it being a half yearly meeting.

By order of the President and Directors, C. BRADFORD, Clerk.

November 20, 1815. 49-4

E. B. PEARSON & Co.

HAVE just received and now opening for sale at their store, three doors above the Kentucky Insurance Office, and next door below J. P. Schatzell, & Co. a general assortment of

Merchandise,

of the latest importations, which they will sell at reduced prices.

Lexington, 1st December, 1815. 49-tf.

Doctor Briggs,

[From the City of Williamsburg, Virginia.] HAVING removed to Kentucky, and fixed his residence in the town of Lexington, Main-street, in the house lately in the occupancy of J. Wamaek, (opposite to Captain Fowler's) offers his services in the practice of Physic, Surgery and Midwifery, to the inhabitants of the town and its vicinity.

49-tf December 2, 1815.

ENGRAVING.

Copper Plates, Seals, Brands, Steel Dies, &c. will be neatly executed by the subscriber on application at James Garrison's Druggist Store, next door to James Weir's, Main street, Lexington, Ky.

JOHN C. NUTTMAN.

December 4. 49

Paint, Oil, and Varnish Store.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has opened a Paint, Oil, and Varnish Store, on the Main Street, (below Main Cross Street, adjoining Maj. McKimsey's, Cabinet Maker's,) where they may be supplied with Boil'd and Raw Oil, Lamps ditto, Spirits of Turpentine, and Paints of every description, among which are Read and White Leads, Litharge, Vermillion, Prussian Blue, Verdigrise, Terre-de-seana, Black and Lead color Paints, Venetian red, Spanish Brown, Spruces Yellow, Patent ditto, Dry Red and yellow Ochre, Whiteing, Chalk, Rotten Stone, Black Lead for Stove Blacking, Patent Green Wash, Paint Brushes, Camels Hair, Pencils, Window Glass, and glass cut to any size or shape, Putty by wholesale or retail (put up in Bladders), Copal, Japan, and Rosin, Varnish of small or large quantity, Rosin, Glue, &c. N. B. A light Carriage with Fluted Harness and a pair of Horses for sale at \$350, if applied for soon as above.

December 1st, 1815. 49-4

ALSO JUST RECEIVED,

A few fresh Lisbon Lemons and Zante Currants Orange Peels, Rappee Snuff, &c.

JOHN STICKNEY.



Joseph H. & Littleberry Hawkins's

SCHEME

For the Distribution of Property,

Advertised to commence drawing this day, is, in consequence of the absence of J. H. Hawkins, postponed until further orders.

Those intending to purchase shares in this scheme will consult their interests in making immediate application for them. The scheme can be seen in the Kentucky Gazette and in the Reporter.

Joseph H. & Littleberry Hawkins. December 4th, 1815 49-

Tammany Society.

A Stated meeting of the Sons of Tammany, or Brethren of the Columbian Order, will be held at the Council Fire of their Great Wigwam, on WEDNESDAY evening next, precisely at the going down of the Sun. By Order of the Society, JAMES W. PALMER, Sec.

Month of Games, 4th, Year Discovery, 324. }

TOBACCO.

The Subscribers will pay Cash for Tobacco—Persons desirous of contracting for their crops not yet ready for delivery, will find it advantageous to call on the subscribers, before they dispose of the same.

J. & T. G. PRENTISS.

Lexington, Nov. 23, 1815. 49tf

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER, AT THE CITY OF WASHINGTON.

The public are respectfully informed, that the

Washington City Weekly Gazette

Will be resumed, and appear on the first Saturday in December next; the size quarto, and the price four dollars per annum.

For the general plan of this paper, it is presumed, the first number will serve as the best specimen; it will, however, in addition to the customary matter, contain a full report of the proceedings of the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, and all interesting information respecting the General Government.

Subscribers' names, communications, &c. will be received by

JONATHAN ELLIOTT, Pennsylvania Avenue

Nov. 7.

Commission Business,

IN LEXINGTON, KEN.

Cornelius Coyle & Wm. Robinson,

HAVING ESTABLISHED A

COMMISSION HOUSE

IN THIS TOWN,

Respectfully solicits the patronage of such commercial gentlemen and others, whose business may require agency in this section of the country. They are determined not to connect any business of their own with the establishment. It will be a commission house exclusively, and being such, there cannot be at any time collisions between their own concerns and those of others. They will purchase cargoes for exportation, of the production of this country, viz. Tobacco, Flour, Whisky, Ginseng, Wheat, Red Lead, Salt-Petre, Gun-Powder, Hemp, Cordage, Yarns, Cotton Bagging, &c.—and every attention paid to consignments and to the collection of debts. The business to be conducted under the firm of

Wm. ROBINSON & Co.

Next door to John D. Clifford's Store.

REFERENCES.

William Leavy, George Trotter, Alexander Parker, W. Essex & Son, Tandy & Allen, E. Finley & Son, Noah Ridgely, Thomas Scott, Robert Miller, Eastburn, Kirk, & Co. Isaac Riley, George Poyzer, Merchants, Lex. Merchants, Baltimore. Merchants, Philadelphia. Booksellers, New-York. Com. Mer. Nashville.

They have a few tickets for sale in the

WASHINGTON CANAL

AND

MASONIC HALL LOTTERIES,

Now drawing in the City of Baltimore.

The Washington Canal Lottery, has progressed up to the 14th day of November, the 34th days drawing, (600 tickets each day; and on Wednesday, the 15th, the first drawn number was entitled to a stationary prize of FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS. On Monday, the 20th, the 1st drawn ticket was entitled to a stationary prize of ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS. And on Monday last, the 27th November, the first drawn number was entitled to the grand stationary prize of

20,000 DOLLARS.

All of which we have not as yet received advice, but shall look out for slips in the course of 10 days, that will contain the glad tidings of a portion of the above stationary prizes falling to the lots of Kentuckians; the few tickets we have on hand, unsold, may contain some of the foregoing valuables. Now is the most favorable time for adventurers to throw themselves in fortune's way, by favoring the subscribers with \$15 for a ticket.

The Grand Masonic Hall Lottery, commenced drawing on the 3d October last, but has only progressed up to the 5th day's drawing, 600 tickets each day,

WHEN THE WHEEL CONTAINED,

| | |
|------------|----------|
| 1 Prize of | \$40,000 |
| 1 do | 20,000 |
| 5 do | 10,000 |
| 6 do | 5,000</ |



The following beautiful lines are extracted from "Hebrew Melodies," by Lord Byron.

OH WEEP FOR THOSE.

Oh! weep for those that wept by Babel's stream,
Whose shrines are desolate, whose land a dream;
Weep for the harp of Judah's shell;
Mourn—where their God has dwelt, the God-less dwell!

And where shall Israel have her bleeding feet?
And when shall Zion's songs again seem sweet?
And Judah's melody once more rejoice
The hearts that leap'd before its heavenly voice?

Tribes of the wandering foot and weary breast;
How shall ye flee away and be at rest!
The wild Dove hath her nest, the Fox his cave,
Mankind their Country—Israel but the grave!

Extracts of Jonathan's memorandum of a tour to see York State.

Monday, August, 1815.—Twenty one years old to-day, huzza! Hay and harvest done, mounted old Dobbin with my Sunday clothes on and a ten dollar bill in my pocket, going to see York State. Never was out Connecticut in my life. Took cousin Ichabod in my route, and got my dinner for nothing; a penny saved is a penny earned. Crossed the line just before night; don't see but the York state folks are civil enough—wonder if they know how to read! Saw a school-house, thought they had none here. Stopped at a tavern and put up good supper and good lodging—don't see but the folks live as well here as they do in Connecticut.

Tuesday morning.—Five and six pence to pay—wonder how they can count York money—plaguy unhandy. Mounted Dobbin and jogged on—met a quaker and enquired the way to Poughkeepsie—appeared civil and clever enough—wonder what they used to hang 'em for. Good land—guess they might raise good pumpkins and onions here. Turnpike gate—got a bottle of beer of the woman, pretty good beer, wonder if they made it. Men making brick—queer things to mix mortar with—wonder what they call 'em. Got into Poughkeepsie about noon—more than fifty miles from home—houses thick as spatter—never saw a city before in my life—went to a tavern and put old Dobbin up to hay, got some dinner, and then walked about to see the wonders of the place. Folks looked as fine as if they were going to meeting—wonder if they have meeting here—guess they do—see some steeples. Quaker bonnets the ladies wear—pull 'em down over their faces, as though they had sore eyes—have all the back side of their head naked—stick their hair full of combs—mistook the back side of a ladies head with one of these tip up bonnets on, for her face—thought she looked at me as though I was a lawyer or a doctor, or some great things—made her what cousin Ichabod calls a quarter-face bow, before I found out my mistake. Man drunk, right York state fashion. Wonder what the gentlemen wear boots for, this hot weather—guess their stockings are dirty, or else haven't got any—boot tassels—good things to keep off flies—fly brushes I call 'em. Ladies wear their hair combed 'other way; all on the top of their head braided, and twisted, and squirmed round and round like as I've seen sister Molly wind up a bed cord to boil in a kettle to kill the bugs; wonder what they call it—wouldn't Cupid's nest be a good name? (Ment. to ask cousin Ichabod when I get home) curl their foretops down over their eyes, call it bean cutters—take a good many to catch me I guess—look like a spaniel. Went back to the tavern and ordered Dobbin four quarts of oats—ostler a clever fellow, told me all about the fashions customs and wonderments of the place—couldn't guess, till he told me, what made the ladies walk so strait and plumb—says they wear corsets, or corsets, or corsets, or something I've forgot the name. "What the deuce is that," says I. "Why, 'tis a little kind of a board," says he, that they wear;" Well I'll be swamped if that don't beat all, never heard of such a thing before—should love to see 'em pull flax all day with their corsets on—guess they'd ache before night fall. By which of the seven senses do you know that? says I—shouldn't know it if they were fifty corsets. "O that's easy enough," says he, "can tell 'em clear across the street." Wonder why some of the ladies wear their gowns so short—queer fashion—jack boots would hardly reach 'em—heard a young buck say he didn't care a d—n how high they carried the fashion—guess they'd look comical if they carried it much higher, faith. Promis'd, when I left home, to get sister Molly a new bonnet—went into a milliner's shop, and told the woman I wanted a bonnet for sister Molly, of the newest fashion. "Yes sir," says she, "I have some right from York, of the first quality and latest fashion; here's one, sir, that I presume will suit your sister exactly." Looked at the bonnet—just like her last years one. "Aye, aye, ma'am, you needn't think to pack me off with your old duds and trumpery, don't catch old birds with chaff; left the shop, shan't go there again. Toy shop—brim full of notions; bought nine pence worth—no a shilling; darn the York money. Went to the tavern and got supper—men playing chequers and drinking grog: York state exactly; old Connecticut best yet—went to bed.

Wednesday Morning.—Fine breakfast—nothing wanting but a little pumpkin pie to top off with—queer coffee pot—watered Dobbin—ostler's excellent reason why the gentlemen wear open jackets on Monday, and close button on Saturday—cause their ruffles get dirty. Vessels in the river, wonder if they ever build any larger ones—steam boat—smoke like a coal pit. Don't know whether I'd better get Molly one of the tip up bonnets or not; guess our folks would make a rumus if they should see her get it on, with her hair com'd 'other way into Cupid's nest and beau-catchers, with corsets and short petticoat, faith.

Doctor Joseph Boswell
HAS removed to the large Brick House recently occupied by Mr. James Prentiss, near the factory of Morrison, Boswells and Sutton. He will continue to practice Medicine & Surgery in Lexington and its vicinity.
39th September 23d, 1815.

Constables' Blanks
For sale at this Office.
September 23d, 1815.

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HAS removed to the large Brick House recently occupied by Mr. James Prentiss, near the factory of Morrison, Boswells and Sutton. He will continue to practice Medicine & Surgery in Lexington and its vicinity.
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For sale at this Office.
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For sale at this Office.
September 23d, 1815.

NEW GOODS.

WILLIAM GRIMES, JUNR.
Has just received from the Eastward, and now opening, a large and general assortment of
Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, Queensware, Glassware, &c.

WITH A VARIETY OF Fall and Winter Fancy Goods,

OF THE LATEST FASHIONS,
All of which he will sell unusually low,
WHOLESALE or RETAIL.
Those having open accounts, will please call and have them adjusted.
October 29, 1815.

CASH
WILL BE GIVEN FOR
150 Hh'ds of Tobacco,
To be delivered early in the season.
LEWIS SANDERS.
October 9, 1815. 41-tf

For Sale,
2000 gallons prime old WHISKEY—Inquire of
DOWNING & GRANT.
October 7. 41-tf

NEW GOODS
THE subscribers are receiving and opening a large and extensive assortment of
MERCHANDISE,
which they offer for sale at a small advance, either by wholesale or retail.
Tilford, Scott & Trotter.
Lexington, Aug. 23. 36.

Coach and Harness Making.
ASHTON BEACH & NEILL,
CARRY on the above business on Main-Cross street, and flatter themselves from their experience in the first shops in New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, to be able to furnish their work in a style not inferior to any heretofore finished in the western country. Orders respectfully solicited.
Lexington, December 6, 1815. 49-tf

Just Received
Best Madeira Wine and French Brandy.
The subscriber has also,
Port Wine, Rum, &c. &c.
Almost every article in the Grocery line kept here.
Also—a pretty good assortment of DRY GOODS.
A quantity of TAR & LAMP-BLACK.
Also, PEACH BRANDY and excellent CHER-
RY BOUNCE, by the gallon or barrel.
Also, an excellent GIG HORSE—he is large, likely, and quite safe for a lady to drive.
Also, an excellent SADDLE HORSE—he is well qualified for a long journey.
N. BURROWS.
Mulberry-street, April 3. 49-tf

WAGONS.
A few WAGONS wanted immediately to go to the South, apply to
J. P. SCHATZELL, & Co.
Sept. 9th, 1815.—87-tf

New Fashionable Goods.
E. Warfield is now receiving from Philadelphia & Baltimore a large assortment of Merchandise, which he is determined to sell on the most reasonable terms by the piece or retail for Cash. Having bought his goods principally with Cash, he will be enabled to sell them on very advantageous terms to the buyer.
A few Tons of Hemp wanted, for which he will give the best price in Cash.
Lexington September 4th, 1815.
P. S. Those that are in arrears to him for goods or Medical services, are requested to call and liquidate their accounts, as farther indulgence cannot be given.

Parker & Graves
Have just received from New York, Baltimore and Philadelphia, and are now opening at their store, opposite the Market House, Main Street, Lexington, an elegant and fashionable assortment of
MERCHANDISE,
Consisting of
Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard, Queens, Glass & China Wares; which, having been laid in for cash only, they will be enabled to sell as low as any in the Western country.
September 7, 1815.—37

Hatters look at this!
The subscriber offers for sale a new invented patent machine for cutting fur, which may be seen for a few days at Mr. Clark's tavern, adjoining the post. I shall not attempt to describe the merits of this machine, for it will show for itself. It is said by competent judges that it will do the work of six men. Come and see, and judge for yourselves.
J. LAMSON.
May 13. 20

Cheap Spun Cotton.
The subscriber has now at his factory, an assortment of
COTTON YARNS,
BOTH WARP AND FILLING,
Which he offers at the following low Prices,
Viz.—700 at 2s. per dozen.
800 at 1s. 10 1/2 d. per dozen.
9 & 1,000 at 1s. 9d. per dozen.
600 at or about 8s. 9d. per pound.
JOHN McCALLIE,
1 1/2 miles from Lexington, on the Versailles road.
August 17, 1815. 34

FOR SALE,
A STOUT ACTIVE YELLOW MAN, an excellent workman on a farm, and understands shoe-making. For terms, apply to
JOHN COLEMAN,
Brewer, Lexington.
September 9, 1815.—37-tf

STOP THE RUN-AWAY!
RANAWAY from the subscriber, living on Cane Run, 5 miles from Lexington, on Monday evening last, a Negro Man named YORK. He is about 5 feet 8 inches high, of yellow complexion, one tooth out before; he is about 23 years of age, and has a great disposition to be a waiter. I will give Ten Dollars to any person taking him out of the state, and lodging him in any jail where I can get him again, or Five Dollars if taken in the state.
JAMES DEVERS.
October 10, 1815. 42-tf

For Sale,
EIGHT BARRELS GENUINE Flax-Seed Oil,
SUPERIOR to any in the state, at One Dollar Twelve and a half Cents per Gallon, at my Oil-Mill opposite the Seminary Lot.
W. H. TEGARDEN.
Sept. 23, 1815. 39

For Sale,
EIGHT BARRELS GENUINE Flax-Seed Oil,
SUPERIOR to any in the state, at One Dollar Twelve and a half Cents per Gallon, at my Oil-Mill opposite the Seminary Lot.
W. H. TEGARDEN.
Sept. 23, 1815. 39

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO FARMERS.

THE subscribers are desirous of extending their flocks of sheep to a greater number than can be kept on their own farms—and propose to put out a part of their flocks on shares, on the following highly advantageous terms, viz: to furnish one full blooded Merino Buck of the best quality, and a number of Common Ewes—not less than 50, nor more than 100 in a flock. The wool of said flock and their increase, must be equally divided annually—as also the weathers that may come of said flock, if performed by either party: the remainder of the increase, together with the original stock, to be retained five years; at the expiration of which term, all the remaining original stock must be returned to the subscribers. Also, so many of the lowest grade of increase, as will make good the number of the original stock. The residue of said flock to be equally divided between the parties. By the foregoing, it may be seen, that the keeper of the sheep will be amply compensated for the expenses of said flock by the annual supply of wool—and that the increase of the flock cannot fail to produce him a very large profit. Although the price of wool at present is unsettled, yet there can be no doubt but a regular demand must soon be experienced, not only for our own manufacturers, but for the European markets, and at such prices as will greatly encourage the increase of flocks in this country. The subscribers have incurred considerable trouble and expense in obtaining information from Europe on the subject of Merino sheep, and the state of the markets for wool; and from actual experiments made by breeders of Merino sheep in Europe and America, there is found abundant proof of the great advantage of crossing that breed with the coarser woolled sheep in all countries. Referring to actual sales made in London for twenty years last past, and for a few years last past in America, it may be found, that the comparative value of various descriptions of wool, corresponding with the qualities of the various grades of Merino wool of this country, are nearly as follows, viz: estimating full blooded Merino wool at any given price—enlb. of full blooded Merino wool may be estimated at the value of one and a half pounds of three quarter blood—two pounds of half blood—three pounds of one quarter blood, and four pounds of common wool showing that Merino wool is four times as valuable as common wool, and that the intermediate grades are nearly in the same proportion valuable. No considerable sales of American wool having been made this year in any part of the United States, it cannot at present be ascertained at what prices sales will be effected, or what is the present value of wool. So soon as the value can be ascertained, the subscribers will purchase Merino wool, and mixed qualities from flocks of sheep that have originated or have been crossed with their Merino stock, and pay therefor as high prices as are paid for the same quality of wool in any part of America. It has been ascertained by many breeders of sheep, as also by the subscribers, that Merino sheep are more easily kept, and better suited to our climate than the common sheep of our country—also, produce much larger, as well as finer fleeces, and are equally good for mutton; therefore, there can remain no doubt of the ultimate advantage of breeding from the Merino stock. The objections heretofore made to breeding from this stock, on account of the great expense of purchasing need no longer exist, as by the foregoing proposition, every farmer can avail himself of the advantages offered of procuring the best breed of sheep in America, without any advance of money, and on terms that cannot fail to produce him ample profit for his expenditures, and do much good for the country. PROPOSALS will be received until 3000 sheep are disposed of as above.

The subscribers will also farm or let on shares, a few of their best Merino Bucks for the season, for a part of their lambs, and upon terms more favorable to the breeder of sheep than last year. They will also sell a few Merino Bucks for wool, if application is made before the season is past for putting out the same. That no question may arise in regard to the quality of their sheep, the subscribers will warrant their Merino stock is not inferior to any, and that it is superior to most flocks in America. The subscribers are happy to state, for the information of those interested in breeding Merino sheep, from their own experience and observation, that the Merino sheep of America, and particularly in this section of the country, are far superior in size, quality and quantity of wool to those of Spain—and that the sheep immediately produced from those imported, are larger and more healthy, and in every respect more valuable than the stock from which they sprang. Persons living at a distance, and unknown to the subscribers, must accompany their applications for sheep with a reference for a knowledge of their character and responsibility.

JAMES PRENTISS.
THOMAS G. PRENTISS.
Lexington, August 10th, 1815.—34-tf

Last Notice.
THOSE persons that are indebted to the subscribers by note or account, are requested to discharge the same on or before the 15th November. All notes or accounts remaining unpaid after that date, will be immediately put into the hands of officers for collection, without any discrimination of persons.
TILFORD, SCOTT & TROTTER.
October 3d, 1815. 41—

WANTED
A NEGRO WOMAN,
ACQUAINTED to nursing—for whom high wages will be given, payable monthly or yearly. None but such as are well recommended will be taken—Inquire at the office of the Kentucky Gazette.
Oct. 7, 1815. 41-tf

New Jewelry, &c.
Just received, and for sale by the subscribers, about four thousand dollars worth of JEWELRY, on consignment, consisting of an elegant assortment of WATCH CHAINS, SEALS and KEYS, also, LADIES' BREAD PINS, EARRINGS, BRACELETS and NECKLACES, warranted to be of the first quality, and not inferior to any ever sold in this place. The above articles will be sold wholesale or retail, at the most reduced price for cash. Any person wishing to purchase the above articles, either by the quantity or by the single piece, will find it to their advantage to call and view the above articles at their store, on Main street.
I. & E. WOODRUFF.
Lexington, July 5th, 1815. 28.

CASH
Will be given for any quantity of Tallow, Lard, and Kitchen Grease by the subscribers, at their factory, upper end of Main street.
MEGOWAN, TOWLER & MEGOWAN.
Oct. 9, 1815.

David Todd
HAS recommended the practice of Law, and will attend to punctually to business, in the Circuit and County Courts of Fayette. His office is next door to C. Wilkins's office, on Short street.
August 17.

Plastering & Stocework.

ROBERT H. ARMSTRONG

[From Charleston, South-Carolina.]
BEGS leave to inform the citizens of Lexington and the adjacent country, that he has commenced the above business in all its various branches:—Such as Stocework, plain Plastering; Cornices, plain or ornamented; centre pieces, plain or ornamented; colouring walls in various water colours; cleaning ornaments and white washing in the neatest manner, without soiling or staining the paper—all or any of which, he will execute in the most expeditious and superior style, and on the most reasonable terms. Those who wish to employ him, will please to call at Mr. William Clark's Hotel, at the corner of Mulberry and Short street.
ROBT. H. ARMSTRONG.
March 11, 1815. 11-tf

Cornelius Mershon,
TAILOR,

Inform his friends and the public in general that he has removed his shop to the upper part of the new brick house on Limestone street, nearly opposite the jail, lately occupied by Overton and Cochran, where he continues to carry on his business in all its various branches. Wanted one or two smart active boys as apprentices to the above business. 30

The Partnership of I. & E. Woodruff is this day dissolved by mutual consent, all persons having unsettled accounts with the late firm, are requested to call and settle them without delay, as the Subscribers are anxious to have their accounts all settled up to this date.
I. & E. WOODRUFF.
Lexington, July 9. 28—4f

Brass Foundry.

The subscriber informs his friends and the Public in general that he continues to carry on the Brass Founding business in all its various Branches, at the old stand formerly occupied by I. & E. Woodruff, on Main Street, and will always keep on hand an assortment of And Irons, Shovel and Tyngs, Door Knockers, Candlesticks, &c. finished in the neatest manner; he will likewise cast Bells, and work Machinery on the shortest notice; he has also a Cupelo for casting Iron, all orders in that line will be punctually attended to. Grateful for past favors he hopes to merit a continuance of the same.
EZRA WOODRUFF.
Lexington, July 9th, 1815. 28—tf

Removal.

I have removed from Water street to Limestone street, nearly opposite the jail, and continue to pay attention to the scouring and dyeing of men's clothes, ladies silk dresses, of any colour will also be paid attention to, and be made to look new. Gold and silver lace cleaned, and the blue dyeing carried on as usual. I wish to sell a Horse, Chair and Harness—the Horse is remarkably gentle and true.
HUGH CRAWFORD.
June 12th 24

Wool Carding.

THOMAS ROYLE & SONS wish to inform their friends and the public in general, that their machines are in complete operation at their factory, on the Franklin road, one mile from Lexington, at six pence per pound for common wool—and having the advantage of both water and horses, will enable them to accommodate their friends on the shortest notice and in the best manner. For sale at their factory, a quantity of Woolen Cloths, Linseys and Wool Rols.
Lexington, June 12th, 1815.—24tf

Wool Carding.

Merino and Common Wool Carding in a Superior Style and on the usual terms at Sanders, 2 1/2 Miles from Lexington, by
LEWIS SANDERS.
Lexington, May 23, 1815.

WHEAT.

The subscribers are now giving Three shillings and nine pence for wheat and expect to continue to give that sum for few weeks only.
JOHN H. MORTON, & Co.
Steam Mill Lexington.
September 1, 1815. 36

I. W. ANDERSON

INFORMS his friends and the public in general, that he has commenced TRUNK MAKER and BRIDLE CUTTER, in the town of Lexington, on Main-street, opposite to Messrs Owens & Coyle's Merchant Tailor's Shop, where he will keep a constant supply of Travelling and Packing Trunks, Ladies work Boxes, band Boxes, wooden Trunks covered and lined with paper which will suit for standing in the house equal to hair or leather; an assortment of plated Bridles and Martingales, common Bridles, Saddlebags, Portmanteaus, plated Bridle Bits, and Stirrup Irons, Martingale hooks and buckles, men's and women's Shoes, leather for Saddlers and Shoemakers cut to suit the purchaser, Wagon whips and Bridles. Also a constant supply of Soap and Candles, Segars, Potters ware &c. which will be sold low for cash only.

I. W. Anderson having been regularly bred to the above business in the city of Philadelphia, and removed from there to the city of Detroit, where he had the misfortune to displease Johnny Bull, and taken by the tender-hearted Proctor, robbed of all he possessed, sent into Canada, and there kept thirteen months, nine of which he was confined in a loathsome prison, part of the time handcuffed without fire or clothing, where he suffered more than death. But it has pleased kind Providence to return him to the bosom of his country and friends; where his steady attention to business, and the quality of his work, he hopes, to merit the patronage of a generous public.
A Journeyman Saddler wanted by the above.
July 24, 1815. 31

Allen & Grant,

Commission Merchants, Pittsburgh,
Inform their friends in the Western Country, that they have removed to the Ware-house lately occupied by G. & C. Anshutz. From the superior conveniences of their Ware-house, and its proximity to the river, the Merchants of Kentucky will find it to their advantage to consign to them.
Pittsburgh, May 6.

PARTNERSHIP DISSOLVED.

The Copartnership of HERAN & MAXWELL is this day dissolved by mutual consent; all persons having claims against the late firm are requested to present them on or before the 10th of September next; and all those indebted are requested to call and settle their accounts immediately.
JAMES MAXWELL,
JAMES HERAN.
The business will still be carried on at the old stand by the subscriber, who solicits the patronage of his former customers.
JAMES MAXWELL.
Lexington, 4th August, 1815. 36

Hatters, Look Here!

The subscribers have a quantity of Beaver Bacon & Muskrat Skins, for sale.
P. & W. BAIN.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

J. P. SCHATZELL, has associated himself with Mr. ALEXANDER CRANSTON of the City of New-York, Mr. ANDREW ALEXANDER of Belfast (Ireland) and Mr. JOHN WOODWARD, now of this place for the purpose of transacting business in the Mercantile & Commission line in this State, which from the first of this present Month will be conducted under the firm of J. P. Schatzell & Company.
Lexington Sept. 9th 1815.—37-tf

DANCING SCHOOL.

JOHN DARRAC

WITH feelings of gratitude for the liberal encouragement received from the Ladies and Gentlemen of Lexington, respectfully informs them that his Dancing School will be opened this season at Mr. Coyle's house, corner of Jordan's Row and Main Street, on Friday morning, the 6th of October next, when he proposes to teach the following dances to those persons who will honor him with their patronage—a variety of new and fashionable Cotillions, German and Russian Waltzes, Hornpipes, Allemandes, the Gavotte of Vostria, and the much admired Shaw Dance—Sett Dances and Reels will also be danced in his school. Persons desirous of being instructed, are requested to apply at Mr. Giron's Confectionery Store, Mill street.
An evening school will be opened for a limited number of gentlemen, if application immediately be made. For particulars apply to John Darrac. 38

Nails, Brads & Iron Wares.

THE subscribers have undertaken the agency of the Pittsburgh Iron & Nail Factory, in this place, and in a short time will have an extensive supply of every description of Cut and Wrought Nails and Brads, of a quality very superior to any heretofore used in this state—which will be sold by wholesale or retail, on liberal terms. Liberal credits and discounts will be given to country merchants and others, who purchase to sell again.

Persons desirous of importing any articles manufactured by said company, may have their orders regularly executed, if handed to the subscribers, who are fully authorized to receive orders and transact business generally for said company, in sale of their wares in this section of the country. Samples of Nails and Brads of said Manufacturing Company, may be seen with the subscribers who solicit persons, whether desirous of obtaining supplies or not, to examine the same and judge of their quality.
JAMES PRENTISS,
THOS. G. PRENTISS.
August 14. 33

For Sale

A TRACT OF LAND,
CONTAINING EIGHTY-SIX & A HALF ACRES, Half a mile from Cynthiana, lying on the river, with a small improvement—about one half bottom, the balance well timbered—for particulars inquire of
JOHN BAUS.
Lexington, May 1.—18

Wanted,

An elderly WOMAN of good character, and who is capable of taking on herself the management of a house at a manufactory in the Country, will hear of a good situation by application to the Printer.
Lexington, July 10 1815. 28

Notice.

ALL THOSE INDEBTED TO THE FIRM OF
Williamson & McKinney,
ARE requested to come forward and settle their accounts, at they have disposed of their goods, and wish to close their accounts.
Jan. 7. 2-tf

SOAP & CANDLE FACTORY.

THE Subscriber has lately enlarged his establishment by additional buildings, and will now be enabled to supply the public by wholesale and retail, with prime SOAP of every kind, equal in quality to any manufactured in the United States—and with the best
DIPPED & MOULD CANDLES.

Commissionaries, Contractors, and Merchants who may purchase those articles either for their foreign or home markets, or those who want them for domestic use, will find it to their interest to call on him, or to give him their orders, which will be promptly attended to, and faithfully executed.
JOHN BRIDGES,
Corner of Water and Main Cross Streets, next door to Mr. Bradford's Steam Mill and Cotton Factory, Lexington.

The highest cash prices given for TALLOW, HOGS LARD, KITCHEN GREASE, Ashes & Pot Ashes, at the above factory.
41 October 10, 1814.

The Co-partnership

Of Lowry & Shaw having been recently dissolved, the subscriber, one of that firm, takes the liberty of informing his friends that he has commenced a separate establishment next door to the old stand, on Main Cross street, Lexington, Ky. Every exertion as heretofore, will be used to accommodate those who may favor him with their orders—and the usual attention to customers. Hats of the first quality only, always on hand, for those who may please to call.
41 Hiram Shaw.

Bank Notes,

Of all descriptions, (not counterfeit) will be taken by McALLA, GAINES & Co. for all debts due them. They earnestly request all those who are in arrears, to avail themselves of this offer before the first day of April next, or they will be compelled to adopt other measures, which are peculiarly disagreeable both to debtor and creditor.
Lexington, Jan. 16th, 1815. 25—tf

BOOTS & SHOES.

L. & G. YOUNG

RETURN their sincere thanks to their friends and the public in general for the liberal support received since they commenced at their established stand, on Main street, Lexington—where they continue to manufacture, and have now on hand

A large and elegant assortment of gentlemen's BOOTS & SHOES, made of the best Philadelphia leather in the newest-fashion—ALSO,

LADIES SHOES, of the neatest and latest fashion. All of which they offer at wholesale or retail.
Lexington, K. Nov. 8, 1813—45—tf

George Shannon,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Lexington, keeps his office in the house lately occupied by Mrs. Beck, on the south side of Water street, opposite the lower corner of the New Market House, where he may always be found by those disposed to employ him in the line of his profession.
January 2, 1815